

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXVII. No. 48

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between 10th and 11th streets. — THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN. Matinee at 2.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth ave. — JULIUS CÆSAR. Matinee at 1.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner 5th and 6th sts. — EUROPEAN THEATRICAL COMPANY. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSIUM, Broadway, corner 30th st. — Performance after afternoon and evening. — DALLING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street, — ENGLISH OPERA. — Matinee. — DON JUAN. Evening. — FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street. — THE VETERAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. — BLACK CROSS. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. — Matinee. — EAST LYNNE. Evening. — HOT DETECTIVE.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-ninth street and Broadway. — MARRIAGE. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. — THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE. Matinee at 1 1/2.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. — THE DUK'S MOTTO. Matinee at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. — Comedy. — VOALIMA. NERO ACT. — DIVORCE. Matinee at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway. — NERO ACT. — BURLINGAME. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Broadway. — NERO ACT. — BURLINGAME. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 311 E. 10th street. — NERO ACT. — BURLINGAME. Matinee at 2.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue. — VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway. — THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

PAVILION, No. 68 Broadway. — THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 9th street and Third avenue. — Matinee at 2 1/2. — POPULAR CONCERT.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, 40th street. — SCENES IN THE RING. ACOBAT. AC. Matinee at 2 1/2.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway. — SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway. — SCIENCE AND ART.

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THE DAY OF SMALL MEN—THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE—THE COUNTRY WANTS STATESMANSHIP.

The debate in the Senate yesterday is a painful illustration of an observation yesterday upon this era of small men and small measures. A few days ago the regular business of the Senate was interrupted by a resolution from Mr. Sumner of a trivial and extraordinary character. The nature of it was to make inquiry into the reported sales of arms by our government to the French during the German-French war. When Mr. Sumner introduced his resolution the sentiment of the country was expressed by Senator Cole and Senator Sherman. Mr. Cole pleaded for a consideration of the appropriation bills, which are well on their way through the House, and are the necessary duties of Congress. Mr. Sherman expressed his contempt for the whole proceeding by declaring that he would not attend the Senate during the debate.

As we understand this matter it is this: When France and Germany were in the death struggles of their great campaigns Gambetta, as the head of the French military authority, made stupendous exertions to purchase arms in every part of the world. Naturally he came to America. We were still on the verge of a protracted and expensive war. We had arms and ammunition in abundance.

In the interest of economy we were endeavoring to sell them. We had made sales and were continuing to make them to other Powers. Mr. Remington, a noted dealer in arms, was the agent of the French government. Gambetta gave him a commission, and Mr. Remington addressed himself to the United States through an attorney. In the interest of neutrality we declined to sell our guns and munitions to either of the belligerent Powers. Mr. Remington was the known agent of France. Knowing he would not have a hearing at the War Office, he appointed an attorney, who made large purchases. The same opportunity might have been embraced by Germany. Prince Bismarck was told that he could purchase certain guns from American agents by paying a small advance in the way of commission. The Prince did not feel that, in making these sales, America had violated any law of neutrality or any treaty obligation. At the same time, with characteristic cynicism and good sense, he also said that he would not buy arms from America which, if sold to the French, Germany could obtain for nothing, as her troops could pick them up in the rear of the retreating French army on the banks of the Loire.

So the case stood. It was well understood in Germany, by our own government and in France. But it was too good a point to be missed by the desperate and sorely pressed gamblers now playing the game of the Presidency. These men, Senators as they are, and charged with the defence and protection of the nation's honor, have no other purpose but to defeat General Grant. To that end they seem to care nothing for peace, for our international relations, for our success in the solemn questions at issue between America and foreign nations. Germany, for instance, is an arbitrator in our dispute with Great Britain on the San Juan question. An unfavorable impression upon the mind of the Kaiser—such an impression as would undoubtedly be created were it to be determined that we had dealt with the Germans in an unfriendly spirit, or as mere tradesmen, caring nothing for law or justice, or the comity of nations—might go far towards determining the royal mind against America in its decision. The part of every Senator who has patriotic impulses would be to strengthen the German Emperor in those feelings of friendship for America which he has never failed to profess. Yet we have Senators, even such a man as Sumner, strenuously arguing, for political purposes, that our government, in the war, was a secret ally of France. If Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz were the retained counsel of Great Britain, charged to go before the Geneva tribunal and make such an argument as would rescue England from the consequences of her perfidious course towards America during our rebellion, they could not serve England more effectually. They have striven to degrade and dishonor the country simply to make political capital against General Grant in the next campaign.

Can we say anything too severely condemning Senators who are guilty of so flagrant a breach of patriotic duty? And if our condemnation must be severe upon Sumner and Schurz, as men who have behaved unworthily, what shall we say of Senator Morton, of Indiana, and this wild, incoherent person called Tipton, who seems really to be a Senator from Nebraska? Mr. Morton came forward as the champion of the administration. He made a logical, calm, dispassionate speech for a part of the time. Although a rude and not always a clear speaker, he showed, so strong was his case, that he was more than a match for the expert and accomplished Senator Schurz. Having made his case, instead of submitting to a vote of the Senate, he swung away from the question to intrude a stump speech in favor of General Grant's re-nomination and re-election. We agree with Mr. Morton, that the re-election of General Grant is a necessary and proper duty. As things go now, with the record the President has made, we shall probably add the Senator in that work. But, in heaven's name, what had such a speech as this to do with the question before the Senate? Why should public business be postponed and the decision of a necessary question be avoided and the time of the Senate and the patience of the country be wasted because Mr. Morton desired to say in a rude and clumsy way, and simply to flatter the President, what everybody knows, that he favors the re-nomination of General Grant? We certainly expected better things of Senator Morton. He has been too many years in public life; he knows too well the value of the nation's time; he has on occasions shown himself to be too much of a statesman to thrust upon the Senate a speech that might have just as well been reserved for some corner grocery in Indiana during the canvass for the Presidency.

and, of course, with this famous example it was natural that the wild Tipton, who, as we have said, is really a Senator from Nebraska, should make a speech against the re-nomination of General Grant. The question before the Senate was about the good faith of the

government in dealing with Germany; yet not one word was said about Germany or France, or a single phrase of the unwise and untimely resolution of Senator Sumner. Instead, this irrepressible "sorehead," for this is the common phrase, read a carefully prepared address, embracing column after column of quotations from obscure country newspapers, mainly denouncing General Grant and adding his own meaningless invective upon the removal of Mr. Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. And so the Senator continued until the close of the session, and we may have an appendix on Monday. There was not the slightest allusion to the question at issue; but the wild man had an audience and a grievance and a much-enduring Senate at his mercy, and under the shadow of a villainous custom, which makes a Senator imperial and uncontrollable when he is on the floor, he dived into his bilge-water rhetoric, plunging lither and thither, bespattering the President, the Cabinet and the Senate with offensive phrases, and making one of those speeches which are never heard without pain from the lips of an American Senator. We do not expect too much from the Senate at best. We know that even Tipton must subserve an inscrutable purpose. But we complain that we have a Senate where such things are possible. In the House of Commons, that sterling and sensible body of legislators, Mr. Tipton would have been coughed and shuffled down in ten minutes. But our Senate endures it, and there is no remedy.

There is no relief from this saturnalia of imbecility and incapacity but in public opinion. The nation is coming to see that it is at the mercy of small men, who feel that as Senators and legislators their highest mission is to gratify their vanity and ambition at the expense of the public welfare. As there is no apparent escape from the caprices of Senators like Morton and Tipton, we can only hope to make them an example to our statesmen by putting them in the pillory of public scorn, and promising to do as much by any others who like them may wantonly paralyze the public business, bring contumely upon Congress and the Senate, and in so doing outrage the good sense of the country.

THE BRITISH CASE IN THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

The English government has placed before the members of the House of Commons the complete case which its representatives in Geneva submitted to the members of the Arbitration Court in the matter of reply to the Alabama claims demand of the United States. A synopsis of the points of the statement reached us by cable telegram last night. The despatch is published in the columns of the HERALD. The British executive argument appears to be collated and briefed from all the public statements, legal, of the press and by amateur jurists, which were set forth in the United Kingdom in defence of the action of the Queen's government just subsequent to the infliction of the terrible damage which our commerce sustained from the operations of the Alabama and other privateers during the war. Mr. Gladstone asserts that the American claim is indefinite, "that the British government did not really violate rule two of article six of the Treaty of Washington with reference to having made the ports or waters of Britain a base of naval operations for either 'belligerent,' or for the augmentation or renewal of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men. This rule, it is alleged, does not really prohibit the sale of arms or of munitions of war to belligerents by a neutral in the ordinary course of commerce. The tribunal of arbitration must determine, did 'Great Britain fail in her international duty?' If it decide 'Yes,' it must name a gross sum for damages, or submit a rule for an equitable assessment thereof. The remaining points are, to a great extent, technical. Mr. Gladstone's explanation corroborates the facts which have been already set forward in the HERALD special telegrams from London and Geneva on the same subject. England concedes that she is bound to and must pay an American bill of damages. She wishes the United States government to fix a sum in lump, for which she will obtain a discharge from our national bond on her treasury. This is a really important point in the matter. Secretary Fish's reply to Earl Granville's despatch on the Alabama claims case is looked for anxiously in London. Premier Gladstone was questioned on the subject in the House of Commons yesterday evening. He replied that the Queen's government had received nothing official from the United States, but that Minister Schenck thought the reply of the American government would reach London about the 1st of March. An eventful moment in the history of two great nations—the one in which the long-pending Alabama controversy will come to a point of exact issue for solution. The English "case" is concluded by an appeal for justice and a declaration of placid acquiescence to the decision of the Geneva Board on the part of the British government, even if aggrieved thereby, as it is hinted, by inference, that it will be if a heavy cash compensation should be transferred from the pockets of Brother John Bull to the Treasury of Brother Jonathan.

THE TORIES in the British House of Lords have abstained from attacking the Gladstone government on the "American case," preferring to await the answer to Lord Granville's letter to the government at Washington. This looks like discretion, and a wise discretion on this "American case" is needed now in England by both whigs and Tories; for the English republican elements, active and powerful, are watching them, and are eager for a war in view of their own purposes as a third party in the fight.

THE HORRORS OF THE COOLIE TRAFFIC go to make up the "terrible subject" for the consideration of the British Parliament just at present. The House of Commons has always a terrible subject held in reserve for the particular consideration of the country members. The legislative indignation of England is now turned against Spain, Portugal and Cuba. The story appears to be a very sad one, certainly—just about as bad as was ever told of the African slave trade, and the subject of it should be remedied by the great civilizing Powers of the world.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN MEXICO—INTERPOSITION OF THE UNITED STATES NECESSARY.

The telegraphic despatches published in the HERALD yesterday, relative to the progress of the revolutionary war in Mexico, show that the Juarez government is getting into a critical situation. The news is from the city of Mexico, and dated the 8th of February, and though we had previously published later news from Brownsville and Matamoros, on the Rio Grande border, representing a similar state of things, these despatches from the seat of government are more full and gloomy. The information sent from the city of Mexico has been generally rather rose-colored and favorable to Juarez, and, therefore, the deplorable picture of affairs from that source now must be regarded as indicating the probable ultimate success of the revolutionists. The insurrection is too widespread and powerful, and has too many of the leading chiefs of the different States of the republic engaged in it, to be suppressed by force. Supposing even that Juarez could hold his position in the city of Mexico, or over a limited circuit of surrounding country, and that the revolutionists should be unable to subjugate or reach the capital, there is little prospect of the President being able to reduce the revolted States and leaders to subjection. Whichever way the tide of battle may turn from time to time, it is evident from the powerlessness of the government and the rivalry and selfish, ambitious schemes of those who are engaged in overthrowing it, that no stable government is possible, and that perpetual anarchy will prevail.

Let us glance at the situation as the news from the city of Mexico represents it, which, of course, is made to appear as favorable to the government as possible. The number of revolutionists in the field is estimated at thirty thousand. This is a much larger force, no doubt, than Juarez has, or larger, perhaps, than he could raise and support. Admit that the revolutionary troops are scattered in comparatively small bodies over a large area of country, yet they seem to have been in sufficient force at several important points to defeat those of the government. The States of Nuevo Leon, Durango, Zacatecas and Sinaloa have revolutionary governments; the revolution was spreading in Colima, where General Julio Garcia had pronounced and was at the head of five hundred men; there was a revolutionary movement in Guadaluajara, and the Legislature of that State appear to favor it; the larger portions of the States of Vera Cruz and Puebla were in the power of the revolutionists; the revolution in Tlascala and Oaxaca was growing more formidable; and so general and threatening is the movement in every direction that the Juarez government could do little more than assume a defensive attitude. Consternation prevailed at the capital as well as in other large cities and parts of the republic. The President was extending martial law and assuming more and more dictatorial power. So critical was the state of affairs becoming that a plan was proposed for Juarez to resign and for Mejia, his Minister of War, to assume the Presidency. There are some other details not necessary to recapitulate, but all of which go to show the desperate character of the struggle.

Among the other reports from the city of Mexico was one that Juarez had applied to the President of the United States for assistance, and that General Grant had replied that he would support Juarez as a last alternative. The Juarezists say that President Grant must now act promptly if he intends to help Juarez. There may be no foundation for the report that Juarez had applied to General Grant, or that General Grant had promised him aid in case of extreme danger to his government. Still this shows that the idea or hope of interposition from the United States has entered the minds of the Mexicans, and that it had become the subject of speculation at the seat of government. There are few intelligent Mexicans, we think, who would not hail with pleasure intervention by the United States at the present time to save their country from disorder and the fate that is threatened. Misfortune has taught these people wisdom. A few years ago they seemed to dread national extinction and absorption by the great American republic. But time has effected a great change. They now wish to lean upon the United States, and many of the most enlightened desire annexation. In fact, Mexico fell into a dependent condition upon this country at the time of the French occupation and ephemeral empire of Maximilian. She was helped out of that trouble by the United States, and though not always willing to acknowledge it, the Mexicans feel in their present difficulty the same dependence on and hope from this country.

Whether President Juarez has appealed for support or not to the United States, or whether General Grant has expressed his intention to intervene or not to sustain the established government of Mexico, there can be no doubt that the interposition of our government is necessary to save that country from ruin. Policy, humanity, the protection of our own people on the border, the interests of commerce and many other considerations, call upon the United States for intervention. In what manner our government should intervene is a question that ought to be well considered. But if the policy and necessity of that be admitted, the proper way will soon be found. Nothing short of absolute control of Mexico, either by a protectorate or annexation, should be thought of. Annexation would be best, undoubtedly, both for the people of Mexico and the United States. As a protectorate might lead to complications and difficulties, and as that must result ultimately in annexation, would it not be better to annex Mexico at once? It is a question, therefore, whether our government should support either of the parties in the war now raging, or should take possession of the country for the sake of humanity, civilization and the protection of our own border, without forming an alliance with one or the other. This, however, as we said, is a question of policy. The best means to reach the end desired—the annexation of Mexico—should be adopted.

Some of our citizens might oppose annexation. There have always been those so excessively conservative and timid as to resist every proposition for national expansion. It was so in the case of the acquisition of Louisiana, Texas and California. But the mass of the people, whose instincts are almost always

right, and all far-seeing, intelligent men, are impressed with the value of such acquisitions. National pride in the expansion and grandeur of the country has proved to be in accordance with its best interests, and happiness. So with regard to Mexico; the impression is general that the annexation of that country is inevitable, and that it would prove a vast source of wealth, prosperity and power to the United States. This creates an irresistible impulse in the public mind to territorial aggrandizement, and operates like the onward passage of a flood of water carrying everything before it. Mexico has to become a part of this great republic, just as the other acquisitions named have gravitated to it from one cause or another, and if we mistake not, the proper time has arrived for the incorporation of that country. The acquisition of Mexico would prove far more valuable than California, or several Californias; and who does not know what blessings to this country and the world have sprung from that rich State? There is more mineral and agricultural wealth in Mexico than in California, and there is a population of several millions, whose labor would be turned to the best account under the guidance and capital of our people. The annexation of Mexico would elevate the Mexicans themselves, increase the wealth and prosperity of both countries immensely, and would do more than anything else could to restore the shipping and commerce of the United States. General Grant is just now in the position to carry this great measure if he will, and should he be resolved to do so he can add greatly to the lustre of his name and make his administration famous in history.

PRESIDENT THIERS AND THE APPROACHING CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The situation in France daily becomes more interesting. The Right has formally decided not to join the Orleanists. It has done more—it has sent a delegation to Antwerp to submit to the Count de Chambord its programme of action. Meanwhile the conviction grows that the cause of the House of Orleans and the cause of the legitimists are equally desperate, and that the re-establishment of the monarchy has become an impossibility. One of our latest items of news is to the effect that the Bonapartists are busily intriguing, and that the workmen of Belleville and Villette, so recently the hotbeds of Communism, are sighing for the restoration of the empire.

It is only a few days since France narrowly escaped from falling into the arms of revolution. If the Assembly had not humbled itself, and if M. Thiers had not changed his mind, France would most certainly have fallen once more under the heel of the military power. It is well known that the monarchists on that occasion lost their opportunity because they were not prepared. It is as well known that MacMahon, to whom an appeal was made to assume supreme authority, hesitated to take a step which would have left him without a rival in France. In a few days more the situation will be repeated. The Army Reorganization bill will come up for discussion, and M. Thiers has distinctly told his friends that on the Army bill he will have no compromise. What will happen? If the President does not change his views it is certain that he will be out of harmony with the Assembly. Another deadlock and another resignation are almost certain.

All parties in France are now looking forward to the Army bill, and making preparations for the crisis which they consider certain. It is difficult to see how the monarchists in their present divided state can make capital out of the situation. But it is not difficult to see how MacMahon may make himself master of the destinies of France, and do for the Bonapartes what General Monk did for the Stuarts. Come what may, a crisis is certain; and it is not unreasonable to conclude that the present unsatisfactory state of things is about to be ended.

THE HERALD'S LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.—We now learn that the refusal of the British government to supply from the treasury of the nation a sum of money to aid the Royal Geographical Society in starting an expedition to search for Dr. Livingstone was based upon this reason: The Chancellor of the Exchequer, when appealed to for aid, thought that money spent in the direction indicated by the Royal Geographers was altogether unnecessary. The new expedition he considered unfavorably. "If the NEW YORK HERALD expedition cannot find Dr. Livingstone," says Mr. Lowe, "there is no use in the Royal Geographical Society attempting to do so." These, or like words, are told, were used by the British Chancellor to explain why the government did not aid the Royal Geographers with funds. The new expedition has started for the East, nevertheless, and we wish it every success; but it is somewhat surprising, to say the least of it, that little or nothing was done by the Royal Geographers looking to the relief of Dr. Livingstone until the news that the HERALD expedition was in the interior of Africa on that mission was received in England.

"CAN SUCH THINGS BE?"—It is given out that a committee of the Florida Legislature has made a report to the Governor of the State embracing the startling statement that in Jackson county alone over one hundred and eighty-four murders—some of the victims women and children—are charged against a band of Ku Klux, with similar outrages of the Klan in other parts of the State. Martial law is recommended, and, under the circumstances, if correctly reported, the only wonder is that the recommendation comes in only after one hundred and eighty-four men, women and children, in a single county, have been murdered.

THE LABOR REFORM PARTY will meet in National Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st inst. The Missouri delegates have been instructed to labor to bring the party out on an independent Presidential ticket, and to oppose all bargains for compounding or mixing up the labor reformers as a political party with any of the other parties of the day. Those Missourians are certainly taking the lead in all the outside party movements of the day, active and passive, excepting the temperance party. This exception is due to the fact, we suppose, that the temperance movement has hardly got out yet as far as Missouri.

THE JERSEY CITY FRAUDS—THE TAMMANY RING OUTRIVALLED BY THE JERSEYMEN.

Jersey City seems destined to pass through an ordeal similar to that to which New York City has recently been subjected. There are Tammany Rings, although of a smaller and meaner type than our own, across the river, and it would appear, from all accounts, that their operations are as reckless and unscrupulous as any in which our own municipal peculators have been engaged. It is curious and suggestive to observe how closely these Jersey frauds, as they have been from time to time exposed in the HERALD, are modelled after the example set by our Tammany politicians, and it is evident that the Jerseymen have copied very closely from New York in the conception and working of their schemes of plunder. There, as here, the grandest speculations have been made through the instrumentality of a Board of Public Works; contracts on street openings and improvements have been awarded by the "Ring" to partners and relatives, without competing bids, in defiance of the law; special legislation has been resorted to, and is still invoked, to facilitate schemes of speculation and to protect the perpetrators of the boldest frauds; property has been purchased and rented at exorbitant rates for public purposes, and the overcharges have been divided up among the conspirators; dishonest claims have been audited and paid; and, finally, to crown the sufferings and sorrows of the victimized citizens of Jersey, a new City Hall job has been concocted, which, if suffered to proceed, bids fair to prove as magnificent a swindle as our own still uncompleted Court House. To make the similarity yet more striking a charter was passed by the last Legislature, at the instigation and through the corrupt appliances of the contractors' ring, which entirely destroyed direct responsibility on the part of the public officers, and opened the door to the perpetration of just such frauds as our late city officials are now called to answer for at the bar of a criminal Court.

There is one point of difference between the citizens of Jersey and ourselves. They have the benefit of the experience through which we have passed to guide them in dealing with their own unfaithful officials, while we were compelled to fight against a powerful and unscrupulous conspiracy in the dark, without any light to show us the proper path to pursue. Many blunders were in consequence made by us which the Jerseymen, if they are wise and prudent, will be able to avoid. While we lost time over the good-intentioned but inefficient labors of a committee of seventy highly respectable citizens, and afforded many of the principal rogues the opportunity to escape with their plunder or to place their property beyond the reach of the law, our neighbors, profiting by our example, will avoid any such cumbersome machinery, and seek the direct aid of the law to reach the offenders promptly and effectively. We were compelled to await the empanelling of Judge Bedford's Grand Jury before a single step could be taken to bring our city frauds to a practical, legal test, and to place the parties alleged to be criminally implicated in them at the bar of a